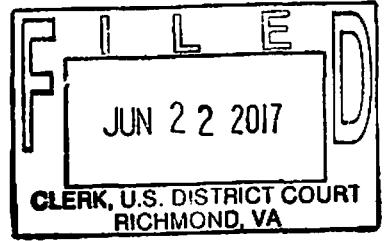


IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
Richmond Division



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

Criminal Action No. 3:08CR49
Civil Action No. _____

ORILLION CRADDOCK

MEMORANDUM OPINION

By Memorandum Opinion and Order entered on December 19, 2013, the Court denied a 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion filed by Orillion Craddock. (ECF Nos. 110, 111.) On May 25, 2017, the Court received from Craddock a document titled "Motion for Modification of Sentence Title 18 United States Code Section 3582(c)(2): to Vacate Set Aside, Correct a Sentence." (ECF No. 129 (capitalization corrected).) As explained below, this Motion must be treated as a successive, unauthorized § 2255 motion.

The Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 restricted the jurisdiction of the district courts to hear second or successive applications for federal habeas corpus relief by prisoners attacking the validity of their convictions and sentences by establishing a "gatekeeping mechanism." Felker v. Turpin, 518 U.S. 651, 657 (1996) (internal quotation marks omitted). Specifically, "[b]efore a second or successive application permitted by this section is filed in the district court, the applicant shall move in the appropriate court of

appeals for an order authorizing the district court to consider the application." 28 U.S.C. § 2244(b)(3)(A).

The United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit has held that inmates may not avoid the bar on successive collateral attacks on their convictions and sentences by inventive labeling. See United States v. Winestock, 340 F.3d 200, 206-07 (4th Cir. 2003). "Call it a motion for a new trial, arrest of judgment, mandamus, prohibition, coram nobis, coram vobis, . . . the name makes no difference. It is substance that controls." Melton v. United States, 359 F.3d 855, 857 (7th Cir. 2004) (citing Thurman v. Gramley, 97 F.3d 185, 186-87 (7th Cir. 1996)). Thus, "[a]ny motion filed in the district court that imposed the sentence, and substantively within the scope of § 2255[(a)], is a motion under § 2255, no matter what title the prisoner plasters on the cover." Id. (citing Ramunno v. United States, 264 F.3d 723 (7th Cir. 2001)). In other words, a "motion is a second or successive [habeas] petition if it in substance or effect asserts or reasserts a federal basis for relief from the petitioner's underlying conviction." United States v. McCalister, 453 F. App'x. 776, 778 (10th Cir. 2011) (alteration in original) (quoting Spitznas v. Boone, 464 F.3d 1213, 1215 (10th Cir. 2006)).

Craddock's Motion asserts his conviction and sentence violate the Constitution. As such, the Motion (ECF No. 129)

must be treated as a successive § 2255 motion. McCalister, 453 F. App'x at 778 (quoting Spitznas 464 F.3d at 1215). Accordingly, the Motion (ECF No. 129) is properly construed as a successive 28 U.S.C. § 2255 motion. Because the Fourth Circuit has not authorized this Court to entertain Craddock's successive § 2255 motion, the Motion (ECF No. 129) will be dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Craddock's Motion for Appointment of Counsel (ECF No. 130) will be denied. The Court will deny a certificate of appealability.

An appropriate Final Order will accompany this Memorandum Opinion.

It is so ORDERED.

/s/

REP

Robert E. Payne
Senior United States District Judge

Richmond, Virginia

Date: *June 21, 2019*